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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
09/851,480	05/09/2001	William T. Florence	18360/234317 3771			
826	7590 09/27/2005		EXAMINER			
ALSTON & BIRD LLP BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000 CHARLOTTE, NC 28280-4000			JEANTY, ROMAIN			
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
			3623			

DATE MAILED: 09/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	o. Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/851,480		FLORENCE, WILLIAM T.			
		Examiner		Art Unit			
		Romain Jeanty	Į.	3623	-		
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09	9 May 2001.					
2a) <u></u> ☐	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ T	his action is non-fin	al.				
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
 4) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3,5-8,12-15,17-19,22-23 and 25-28, 31-39 is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4,9-11,16,20,21,24,29,30 and 40 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 							
Applicati	on Papers						
9)[The specification is objected to by the Exam	iner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachmen							
	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		Interview Summary (P Paper No(s)/Mail Date				
3) 🔯 Inform	r No(s)/Mail Date	08) 5) 🔲	Notice of Informal Pate Other:)-152)		

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is in response to the communication received on June 9, 2005. In the communication applicant has elected without traverse of claims 1-2, 4, 9-11, 16, 20-21, 24, 29-30 and 40. Applicant's election is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the ma nner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-2, 4, 9-11, 16, 24, 29 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukuda (US Patent No. 6,085,170) in view of David (Core Competency).

As per claims 1, 9, 16, most delivery systems provide time windows for recipient to receive particular items (i.e., the time window may be the days of the week or weekends). Overlapping time windows are time periods within a given day. System for providing a delivery time is well known in the art. For example, Tsukuda discloses a delivery system for managing delivery of goods from a distribution center. In so doing, Tsukuda discloses a delivery managing system in which an individual may choose a delivery time with the obvious difference that receiving choices from a plurality of overlapping time windows are not made by a recipient. David teaches a system in which a customer (the examiner interprets the customer as "recipient") selects. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the

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disclosures of Tsukuda to include an overlapping time window being selected by a recipient/customer as evidenced by David in order to allow a recipient to receive a particular package at a time that would be available to receive it.

As per claims 2, 10, Tsukuda does not expressly disclose providing each recipient with a plurality of time windows that include at least two sequential time windows and at least one overlapping time window that overlaps a portion of each of the sequential time windows.

However, Tsukuda discloses the date and time for scheduling a delivery (col. 5, lines 26-46). In addition, David teaches a system in which a customer. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosures of Tsukuda to include an overlapping time window being selected by a recipient as evidenced by David in order to allow a recipient to receive a particular package at a time that would be available to receive it.

As per claims 4, 11, Tsukuda does not expressly disclose providing each recipient with a plurality of time windows that include at least two sequential one-hour time windows and at least one overlapping time window that overlaps each of the sequential time windows by one-half hour. However, Tsukuda discloses the date and time for scheduling a delivery (col. 5, lines 26-46). In addition, David teaches a system in which an overlapping time is used (i.e. the time can be half-hour, 1 hour, 1.5 hour, 2 hours, 2.5 hours, etc). Note entire page 2 of David. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosures of Tsukuda to include an overlapping time window being selected by a recipient as evidenced by David in order to allow a recipient to receive a particular package at a time that would be available to receive it.

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As per claims 24 and 40, most delivery systems provide time windows for recipient to receive particular items (i.e., the time window may be the days of the week or weekends).

Overlapping time windows are time periods within a given day. System for providing a delivery time is well known in the art. For example, Tsukuda discloses a delivery system for managing delivery of goods from a distribution center. In so doing, Tsukuda discloses a delivery managing a delivery system in which an individual may choose a delivery time with the obvious difference that receiving choices from a plurality of overlapping time windows are not made by a recipient. David teaches a system in which a customer (the examiner interprets the customer as "recipient") selects a delivery time within a window. Tsukuda further teaches an Internet (most Internet system comprises of a webpage). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosures of Tsukuda to include an overlapping time window being selected by a recipient/customer as evidenced by David in order to allow a recipient to receive a particular package at a time that would be available to receive it.

As per claim 29, Tsukuda disclose a scheduling engine to determine whether a maximum number of orders to be delivered within one of said plurality of time windows has been reached (i.e., list of the scheduled date and time for delivery) (col. 5, lines 15-25).

4. Claims 20-21, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukuda (US Patent No. 6,085,170) in view of David (Core Competency) and further in view of Smith et al "Smith" (US Patent No. 6,879,962).

As per claims 20, 21 and 30, the combined references of Tsukuda and David does not expressly disclose determining which time windows of said plurality have associated with them the least cost of service in making the delivery and determining whether the cost of delivering

the item within a time window of said plurality is less than a monetary threshold. Smith in the same field of endeavor discloses the concept of a least cost of service in making a delivery (col. 2, lines 33-46). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosures of Tsukuda and David to incorporate the teachings of Smith in order to determine a minimum cost of delivering a package.

Conclusion

- 5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- a. Martin et al (US Patent No. 6,029,140) discloses an on-time delivery and tracking system.
- b. Weigel et al (Applying GIS and OR techniques to solve Sears techniciandispatching and home delivery problems), discloses a delivery system having overlapping time windows.
- b. Dumas et al (The Pickup and Delivery Problems with Time Windows), discloses a pickup and delivery system comprising time windows.
- c. Bilge et al (A time window approach to simultaneous scheduling of machines and material handing system in an FMS) discloses a scheduling system that interacts through a set of time window for the delivering of material.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Romain Jeanty whose telephone number is (571) 272-6732. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs 7:30 am - 6:00 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tariq R. Hafiz can be reached on (571) 272-6729. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ROMAIN JEANTY PRIMARY EXAMINE

8-22-05